

SOME
MEMOIRS

Of the most
Remarkable Passages

AND
TRANSACTIONS

On the Late Happy Revolution in 1688, Before, and after, the Landing of the then Prince of *ORANGE*, afterwards our Most Glorious King *WILLIAM*, the Deliverer and Preserver of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, from *Popery*, *Slavery*, and *Arbitrary Power*: And from thence continued on with the greatest Success against the *Tyrannical French King*; by the Good Conduct, Wise and Prudent Management of Our Most Gracious Queen *ANNE*; whom God long Preserve and Defend.

With some Advice to the *Roman Catholics* of *IRELAND*, annexed hereunto.

By way of Answer to a Pamphlet, or Libel. Intituled, *A Diary of Reports, &c.* Printed in London, 1704.

Written, Pro bono Publico.

Dublin: Printed, and are to be sold by the Bookfellers, MDCCIX.

MEMORANDUM

THat I may be the better Understood, I shall here, at large, lay before You, The *Title*, *Preface*, and *Postscript*, of the said *Libel*, in the Authors own Words. Which follows immediately after the *Dedication*.



*To His Excellency, THOMAS
Earl of WHARTON,
Lord Lieutenant-General and
General-Governour of IRE-
LAND; And One of Her
Majesties Most Honourable
Privy Council.*

My Lord,

I Presume herein more on
Your Own Innate Good-
ness, in laying this Small
Treatise at Your Feet,
than upon any Worth, or Me-
rit, by which it, or its Au-
thor, can lay Claim to Your
Patronage; Yet, *My Lord*, It
hath some small Challenge to
Your Favour, Seeing You were
One of the Greatest Patriots
England had, even in the
Worst of Times. a 2 I

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Dedication.

- I can, and may, also say, with Modesty, That I scarce ever knew any Person that had a more Distinguishing Judgment, to render him Capable of Serving his *Country*, and the *Protestant Interest* ; And that with more Willingness and Industry, than Your Lordship ever shewed on all Real and Emergent Occasions.

'Twas Your Excellencies Early Appearance with the then *Prince of Orange*, at *Exeter*, in the Service of Your *Country*, Encourag'd all the Chief Gentlemen of the *West of England*, to follow so Good an Example, in Rescuing, at Once, Our Religion and Laws, from the Hands of Oppression.

Your

Dedication.

Your True Love and Zeal for the Preservation of the Antient Laws, Liberties and Properties of Your Own Native Country, was both *Daring* and *Admirable*, tho' not driven by Violence, or Inordinate Heat, but Temper'd with the Calmest Judgment and Brightest Reason.

In all the Late Storms of *Po-
pery* and *Arbitrary Power*, You Remain'd Steady and Immoveable, not Wavering about with every Wind, nor Turning, like Sick Persons, from Side to Side, as several then did, but standing always Firm like a *Rock*, and breaking the *Cloud* before it fell.

The Guilded Vanities of the Court, or Gawdy Titles,
Ho-

Dedication.

Honours, Interest, or Preferment, cou'd never Shake Your Fixed Resolution, or Stagger Your Reason.

Whilst others Prey'd on their Country, and Liv'd on its Spoils, You Spent Generously in its Real Service, and shew'd in Your Younger Years (when my Lord Your Father was Living, and You a Member of the *Honourable House of Commons*) Early Proofs of Your Great Capacities and of that Brave Spirit derived from so many Noble and Antient Ancestors ; So that Your Lordship is a Living Monument of their Glory, and with Your Own, shares Their Excellencies and Vertues, as well as Blood.

There

Dedication.

There are a great many who have a Sufficient Stock of Reason, yet are either Blind-ed with Lucre, or Overfway'd with a Supine Negligence of Business, so that it is always subservient to the Sordidness of One, or the Pleasures of the Other : But, *My Lord*, Your Reason has not only a Mastery of all Your Passions, but even of Your Fortune too : Neither are Your Natural, or Acquir'd Endowments, Greater than Your Diligence, Care, and Activity, in all Affairs ; You rest not in a Bare Speculative Knowledge, but Act with Unwearied Bravery therein. You never Resolve without Deliberation, so that your Acts are the Results of Reason, not of Will or Passion.

But,

Dedication.

But, *My Lord*, I have detain'd You too long with what Your very Enemies Confess and Allow ; Therefore shall Abruptly leave off, with an Humble Request of Pardon for this Presumption ; And that Your Country may never want such a Patriot ; *The Protestant Religion, Established by Law*, such an Assertor ; Our Most Gracious QUEEN such a Minister ; IRELAND such a Governour ; And Justice such a Patron ; Is the Earnest Prayer of,

My Lord,

Your Excellencies,

Most Devoted,

Humble Servant,

Hugh Speke.

A
DIARY
Of Several
REPORTS

As well True as False,
Daily Spread throughout the NATION, from *Sept.* 24th 1688, to the Coronation of King *William*, April the 11th 1689.

To which is added a *Postscript*,
Giving a fuller Account than any yet Published, of the Pretended *Irish* MASSACRE (which went throughout *England* and *Scotland* in one Night) with a Discovery of the Manager of That, and another Intreague ; Never before made Publick.

To be continued to the Beginning of this Present REIGN.

Fama malum quo non aliud velocius.
Virg.

London : Printed in the Year, 1704.

Price One Shilling.

T H E
P R E F A C E
To the said DIARY.
(VIZ.)

I Know 'tis expected that I should say something by way of Preface to this Collection of Stories, and so I will, tho' I think I may as well let it alone; for, if upon a fair Reading it will stand the Test, no Person of Candour and Ingenuity will Condemn it for want of a Preface, and Persons of a Disingenuous Temper, who bate every Thing which does not suit with their Inclinations, will never approve of

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it,

iv The Preface.

it, tho' it should have a Preface as long as the Book it self.

For my part, I must confess, this Collection is none of mine, but a Gentleman's, who was very well vers'd in the Affairs of 1688, (that Annus Mirabilis which has astonished the whole World) and has gathered the Reports for some Years since, which may be seen hereafter.

I believe most People, I mean English Born, who know any thing of the World, have been Ear-witnesses to many of the Reports here related, so that I need not undertake to prove the Truth of the Collection. Who is there that liv'd to the Age of Twenty Years, who has not known the Report of a Priest's Bastard Son,

The Preface. v

a Tyler's Son, &c. brought into the late Queen's Chamber in a Warming-Pan, and imposed upon the Nation for a Prince of Wales? Who has not heard of the (some say intended) Irish Massacre, Consecrated Grid-Irons, Caldrons, Knives, Protestant Bridles, &c.

The reason why these Reports were raised, the Politicians best knew at that time, but we by Experience have found the Effects they have had upon the Nation, and the Dismal Misfortunes these Three Kingdoms have labour'd under, for being too Credulous to believe every Flying Report.

The reason of our Publishing these Papers, is, that Posterity may see what pretty Stratagems, what

vi The Preface.

what Cunning Devices, what Ways and Means Disaffected Persons can find out, to blacken a Government they have a mind to overthrow. Had King Charles the First never been Branded with the Name of Papist, Tyrant, and the like, his Head had never come to the Block.

I expect to be severely Censured by some sorts of People for exposing to open View the Vitia and Modos, by which some strange Things have been brought about; but I care not a Farthing for that, so long as they cannot deny that they did raise these Reports, and for that end, By their Fruits you may know them.

The First Part is only a Specimen of what is to follow, I cou'd wish

The Preface. vii

I cou'd have begun at King James's coming to the Crown, but our Collector began not his Work till Sept. 24, 1688; some Stories which wanted a Date in this Collection, I have placed at the Beginning, because they seem to have been before Sept. and I have purposely Concluded this Part with King Wm's Coronation Apr. 11. 1689, that the Beginning of the next may be from a Remarkable Period of Time, I may say, one of the most Remarkable which ever happen'd in England. As this is Received, the Second follows.

The Preface.

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I shall now Return the following
ANSWER *to the aforesaid*
PREFACE, *though it*
hardly deserveth any.

TO any discerning Eye, 'tis plainly observable, that the Author as well as Publisher of this Preface and Libel have far more Malice and Envy, than Truth and Honesty ; Inasmuch as by this Low and Siniſter Means they wou'd willingly blacken our High Court of **Parliament**, our Deliverer and Preserver King **WILLIAM**, Her Present Majesty and Government.

Yet I hope there is none so very Weak but can see through this Cobweb Cunning and design'd Intention, and can Easily discover the Impostors ; They pretend to shew and set forth the *Vitia* and *Modos*

of the People, but they too well approv'd of the *Viua* and *Modos* of the late King *James's* Arbitrary Government to shew them, witness their setting forth nothing of his *High Commission Court*, in which the Lord *Jefferies*, then Lord High Chancellor, *Nathaniel Crew*, Lord Bishop of *Durham*, Sir *Edward Herbert*, Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, were the Principal Persons that Acted in the said Commission, directly Opposite to the Laws, Liberties, and Privileges of *England*; the Lightning of which Illegal Commission fell, First, on the Bishop of *LONDON*, whose pretended Crime was, That by Vertue of the King's Letter, he did not suspend Dr. *Sharp*, then Dean of *Norwich*, now Arch-Bishop of *York*, for Preaching a Sermon in his Parish of *St. Giles*, against the Frauds and Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*.

“ But tho' the Romanists might
 “ be sufficiently incensed against the
 “ said

" said Bishop for his Non-Com-
 " pliance herein, the late King *James*
 " had another Cause of Offence
 " with his Lordship ; For when
 the Lords in the last Parliament
 then, had Voted an Address of
 Thanks to the said King for his
 Speech, the Bishop mov'd in his
 own, and his Brethren's Name, That
 the House might debate the King's
 Speech, which as it was Extraordi-
 nary and Unusual in the House, so
 it was no less surprizing to the King
 and Court, who now dreaded the
 Lords wou'd concur with the Com-
 mons in their Address, and Con-
 strued this to be a great Presumption
 in the Bishop, for which in due time,
 he should be sure to be remembered ;
 And so, indeed it happened : For not-
 withstanding the Bishop's Just Plea
 before the Commissioners in his own
 Defence, and that *Jefferies*, the Mouth
 of them, had in a manner nothing
 else to say, But, *Must not the King be*
Obedyed ? Must not the King be Obedyed ?

As if a Man was bound to hang himself, if He commanded it ; yet they suspended him, *Ab Officio*.

The next that fell under the said Commissioners Last were the Fellows of *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford* ; the Presidentship of the said College falling vacant by the Death of *Dr. Clark*, about this time, and the Fellows fearing a *Mandamus* would Issue, and be imposed on them for some Person or other not Qualified by their Statutes, and whom they could not by their Oaths submit to Elect as their President, notice was given by the Vice-President for a New Election, by fixing a Citation upon the Chappel-Door, intimating the Vacancy, together with the Time and Place where it was to be done, as the Statutes of the said Colledge directed. However, understanding that the King had granted his Letter Mandatory in behalf of one *Mr. Farmer*, they sent a Petition to Court, wherein they Represented
to

to the King, that in Regard the said Mr. *Farmer* was incapable by their Statutes of being President; Therefore they besought him to permit them to have a Free Election, or Recommend to them some other Person, who was capable by their Statutes. Soon after the King's Letter came, and thereupon the Fellows were Summoned together, to know of them, whether they would Elect Mr. *Farmer*, in Obedience to the King's Mandate: To which they answered That in Regard they had a Petition then lying before the King, they thought it Convenient to stay till they had an Answer. At length, but not before the very utmost time appointed by the Statutes was come, they received only a short Answer from the then Lord President, That the King expected to be Obeyed. But the Fellows, according to the Statutes, Proceeded to the Election of a President, and Chose Dr. *Hough*, who being Presented to the Visitor, was

was Sworn, Admitted, and took his Seat accordingly in the Chappel. In the mean time to mitigate the King's Displeasure, the Fellows had taken all the Care imaginable, by Petition to the King, and by Writing to their Visitor, the Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, and the Duke of *Ormond*, Chancellor of the University, Setting forth their deep Affliction to find themselves reduced to that Unfortunate Necessity, of either Disobeying the King's Will and Command, or Violating their own Consciences, by most Notorious Perjuries.

But upon the News of this Election at *Whitehall*, the College had notice given by a Letter, that the King was much surpris'd at their Proceedings, and expected they should send him an account of what had pass'd; Upon which their Case was Stated, and sent up to *London*, Setting forth the Incapacity of the Person Recommended, and the Obligations of Oaths which they lay under,

under, not to admit of any Dispen-
 sations, by whomsoever Procured
 or Granted. Upon this a Citation
 followed from the Commissioners for
 Ecclesiastical Causes, &c. Requiring
 the Fellows, or such as they deputed,
 to appear at *Whitehall*. The College
 then sent *Dr. Aldworth*, Vice-Pre-
 sident, *Dr. Fairfax*, *Dr. Smith*, and
 some other Fellows; who were at
 their Appearance demanded, Why
 they refused to obey the King's
 Mandate? Who put in their An-
 swer in Writing to this effect; That
Magdalene College, as a Body Cor-
 porate, was Govern'd by Local Sta-
 tutes, Granted by *Henry VI.* for Him,
 his Heirs, and Successors, and Con-
 firmed by several King's of *England*:
 That by the said Statutes, the Presi-
 dent was to be of a good Life and
 Understanding, and otherwise so and
 so Qualified, as to render him fit for
 such a Charge: That they were
 bound by Oath not to admit any to
 that Office, but Fellows of That, or
 New

New College: And that they were Sworn also not to make use of, or Consent to, any Dispensations, by what Authority soever, or under what Form of Words whatsoever Granted. And therefore in regard they could not comply with his Majesty's Letters for the Election of Mr. *Farmer*, being a Person no way Qualify'd, as the Statutes of the College required, without a manifest Violation of their Oaths, and Apparent Hazard of their Legal Interest and Property, they had Elected Dr. *Hough*, a Person every way Qualify'd, as the Statutes directed, and according to their Indispensible Obligations, to Observe the Founder's Laws.

The Fellows afterwards delivered in to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners their farther Reasons, why they did not Elect Mr. *Farmer*, as being a Person, that had misbehaved himself while he was at *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, where he had received Admonition from the Master, in Order to his Expulsion. *Secondly,*

Secondly, That he Taught School at *Ghippenham* in *Wiltshire*, under a Non-Conformist Minister, without License.

Thirdly, That being enter'd into *Magdalen Hall* in *Oxford*, he was of so violent and troublesome an Humour, that to preserve the Peace of the Society, he was desired to leave the *Hall*.

Fourthly, He being admitted some time after into *Magdalen-Colledge* in *Oxford*, he declared, There was no *Protestant* but wou'd cut the King's Throat ; yet that he was in Reality of the Church of *England*, only he made an Interest with some *Roman Catholicks* to get Preferment.

Fifthly, That the very time the King's Letters arrived at the Colledge, in his behalf, he was at *Abington*, five Miles from *Oxford*, in very ill Company, and Drinking to a very great Excess, and was one of those that in the Night time threw the Stacks into the River : For proof of
C which,

which, they delivered Letters and Certificates under the Hands of several Persons of great Reputation.

The Consideration of these Objections prevailed so far, that the said Mr. *Farmer* was laid aside, but the Vice-President, and Dr. *Hough* were both suspended ; The Doctor under the Notion of being Illegally Chosen, and the Vice President, together with the rest of the Delagates, for Contempt of the King's Letters.

Soon after this a Second Mandate was sent to the Colledge, Requiring the Fellows to admit Dr. *Parker*, then Bishop of *Oxford*, to the Presidentship ; and at the same time a Letter was sent to the Senior Fellow, to let him know, that the King expected a ready Obedience to be paid to his Pleasure, and desiring from him a speedy Account of the Fellows Proceedings ; But the Fellows still persisting in their steady Resolution to the Observance of the Statutes of the Colledge, according to their Oaths ; so nothing was

was done to the King's satisfaction: The said Bishop being also rejected by the Fellows, the King was then so highly incensed, and used such virulent and bitter expressions, on that occasion, as were never perhaps used by any Prince before, and are not fit to be expressed; which plainly demonstrated his begotted Zeal for the Popish Interest, and Arbitrary Power: Upon which then an Inferior sort of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes and Visitations were made, fitting Tools for any purpose the King design'd (*viz.*) Dr. Cartwright, then Bishop of *Chester*, Sir Robert Wright, Chief Justice of the *Kings-Bench*, and Sir Thomas Jenner, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, all well known to be Infamous Tools, and wou'd do any thing they were ordered for Lucre: Then they were sent down to *Magdalen Colledge*, who in a very rude, sordid, and scandalous manner turned out Dr. Hough, the President, and Fellows that de-

nied to admit the Bishop of *Oxford*, to which the said President and Fellows had as much Right, as any Man to his Estate. But those three Good Commissioners were so far from bogling at that Oppression and Villany, that they went yet farther, and by a new strain of Tyranny, never before practis'd but by Absolute Tyrants, made the Fellows incapable of any other Ecclesiastical Preterments, and a Seminary of Jesuits and Popish Priests were Introduced into their Places and Fellowships, as much to the Subversion of the Established Church, as the Statutes of the said Colledge : Nor was this the utmost to which King *James's* Arbitrary Power went, Witness his *Quo Warranto's* against all the Charters of the Cities and Boroughs in *England*, and also allowing four Foreign Popish Bishops, as Vicars Apostolical, who had Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction over all *England* and *Wales* ; And also the King's making of Popish Judges, and giving out

out many Commissions to Papists in Civil and Military Employes, directly contrary to the known Laws of the Land, which were made for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, *Established by Law*: And then I may add to this, how severely *Titus Otes* was treated for Discovering *The Popish Plot*, and had an Indictment prefer'd against him for what he had Sworn, and sufficiently Proved, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* to the satisfaction of the whole Kingdom; And King *James's* own Actions after he came to the Throne, clearly demonstrated the Truth thereof. And then came on one *Thomas Dangerfeild* under the Last of K. *James's* Arbitrary Power, for the Discovery of the *Meal-Tub-Plot*, but with a far worse Fate: For this *Dangerfeild* having, in K. C. the II^d's. Reign, in his Depositions made before the Parliament, Revealed and Discovered that he was employed by the *Popish Party*, and chiefly by the *Popish Lords*, then in the
Tower

Tower of *London*, and the Countess of *Powis*, to Kill King *Charles* the Second ; And that he was also encourag'd therein, and promised Impunity, and a Reward, and a part of it then given in hand by the then Duke of *York*, for that end : He was also Prosecuted, and (as Juries then went, and were picked out in that Reign for the Purpose) he was found Guilty, and had also the Sentence of Whipping : But in his Return from *Tyburn* towards *Newgate* (after his Whipping) he was Run into the Eye with a Tuck at the end of a Cane, by one *Robert Francis*, a violent Papist, of which, with the Agony of Whipping, he soon after died.

I find the Author reaps up the Story of King *Charles* the First, and endeavours all he can, by a False Insinuation, to make that Reign of *K. Charles the First* a Parallel Case to this of *K. James the Second* ; And wou'd fain impose on the World, the Actions of a Giddy Prevailing Rabble, to be

be the same with what the whole Nobility, and the Parliament of *England* and *Scotland*, and all the Protestants of *Ireland*, have on most mature deliberation, and good Grounds, done.

All the little Idle, Frivolous Stories the Author relates, in his Collection of Stories, could never move any, but the very meanest and lowest Mob; And scarce even those, seeing the very Author himself allows that they were Contradicted and Discredited, for the most part, within one day or two after their Birth. Yet I don't say but that Every Nation hath its *Pasquins*, they have discover'd Spots in his Holiness himself, nor can ever the Tyranny of *France* deter their Satyr. But I will presume to tell the World, and the Author, that 'Twas no Lampooning or Libelling Trash, as the Author wou'd endeavor to stir up, moved the Good People of *England* to a Revolution; 'twas far more than what he wou'd fain
in

insinuate into Ignorant Persons ;
 'Twas a perfect Infringement, and
 an Overturning all the Fundamental
 Laws and Constitutions of *England*,
 and an Evident Impending Ruine of
 all their Affairs, Liberties and Proper-
 ties, and what was nearest and dear-
 est to them, both Ecclesiastical and
 Civil, as plainly appears by what is
 before herein set forth.

The Publisher of this *Diary* seems
 to Quarrel with the Names of Con-
 secrated Grid-Irons, Caldrons, &c.
 Yet the World very well knoweth
 that these are the Holy Engines of
 the Papists begotted Zeal, and are
 commonly Sanctify'd for their Extra-
 ordinary Use against Hereticks. They
 have formerly been of use in *Ireland*
 and *France*, and wou'd again, if things
 had come to a full Ripeness, according
 to their longing desire and expectati-
 on: But God ought, and I hope will
 be Praised by this, and all succeeding
 Ages, for the Happy and Glorious
 prevention thereof ; When an Act is
 deemed

deemed Meritorious of Heaven; and falls in with our Interest and desires, we can slide into an Execution of the Divine, and our Own Will. I believe every sensible *Protestant* knoweth what the *Roman Catholick Church* thinks of Persecution in this Case.

In the Reign of Q. *Mary* the First, (tho' but of five years, four months, and eleven days continuance) there was more use made of Stakes, Faggots, &c. than in the whole Series of Time ever since the Reformation.

The Sensible and Judicious *Roman Catholicks* can't but confess and allow the Mildness and Christian Gentleness of the *Reformed Church*, they have as much reason to own it, and especially in these Kingdoms, as we have Reason and Justice to fear their Power and Tyranny : For 'tis very evident that *St. Peter's* Successors have made more use of his Sword than of his Doctrine.

We saw it plainly in King *James's* Reign impending over our Heads ;

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And indeed I must confess, nor am I ashamed to own, That I did what lay in my Power and Sphere to Prevent and Obviate so Dreadful a Blow, that threatned, at once, the very Fundamental Laws of *England*, the Ruin of our *Country*, and the Rooting out of the *Protestant Interest*, both at Home and Abroad, which I valued at a far greater Rate than all the Golden Promises and Assurances the Late *K. James* did, or could, possibly make me : And for that Reason I Treated him as I did, and Refused the great Proffers he made me, before the then Prince of *Orange* (afterwards our Most Glorious King *William's*) Landing.

I shall now lay before you the Author's Postscript to the Diary of Reports, being Written wholly on me ; And shall then I hope give a full Answer to it.

The

The Postscript to the Diary of Reports, &c.

GIve me leave here to insert two Reports, which seem to me to give the most Plausible Account I ever heard, how the Noise of the *Irish* Massacre came to be spread thro' the Nation in one Day, I had almost said in one Hour ; And how King *James's* Army came to be so Circumvented in the *West*, as to lose the Field, almost without Bloodshed. The Reader perhaps will admire to hear that one and the same Person was the Manager of both these Intreagues. But so it really was. Mr. *Speke*, a Rank Republican, who was formerly taken up and Fin'd, for being too Buſy in the Discovery of the Murther of the Earl of *Essex* in the *Tower*, which he could not make out, before the Prince of *Orange's* Deſcent, made it his Bu-

sinels to Travel through *England*
 twice; Once under the Notion of a
Whig, and once as a *Tory*: By which
 Means, and Intruding himself into
 the Company of the Country Gen-
 tlemen, he learnt the Names of both
 Parties, and the Places where they
 dwelt. Now when the Time was
 come that they thought convenient
 for the Trumping-up an *Irish* Massa-
 cre, they Contriv'd to send Letters
 to the *Whig-Party* by Coaches, Car-
 riers, and Post, so that the Persons
 to whom they were sent might re-
 ceive them all upon one Day. Sup-
 pose a Gentleman liv'd at *York*, and
 another at *Cambridge*, who was to
 Spread this Report; *York* being three
 Days Journey, and *Cambridge* but
 one, they sent their Letters to *York*
 two Days before they sent to *Cam-*
bridge; so that all their Letters came
 to hand the very same day, and thus
 the Report was bruited throughout
England. *Jupiter quos vult perdere*
dementat.

The

The second is this. Mr. *Speke* (as I said before, being a Rank Republican) upon the Prince of *Orange's* Landing, was thought a fit Person to Betray the Prince of *Orange's* Strength and Designs, if he could be *Induc'd by Money*, to undertake it. For this Reason when the Prince of *Orange* Landed, the King sent for him, and took him into his Closet, and told him, if he would, he could do him a particular piece of Service at that Critical Juncture of Affairs, and withal promis'd him a good Gratuity, besides a Remission of his Fine (which was not yet paid) occasion'd by his being concern'd with *Lawrence Braddon* in the Discovery of the Earl of *Essex's* Murder. *Hugh Speke* upon this, being a Man of a Long-Head, and desiring an Opportunity to be Revenged upon the Royal Family of the *Stuarts*, desir'd his Majesty to let him know what he could be Serviceable to him in, and if he could, he would undertake it ? The King told

told him that it was to go over to the Prince of *Orange*, and Insinuate himself (which could not be an hard Matter for him to do) into his Camp, and to give him a particular Account of the Prince's Strength, Motions, Designs, &c. *Speke* desir'd 3 Days to Consider of it, but return'd his Answer in twenty four Hours, that he wou'd undertake it, provided his Majesty would give him his own way. The King was at first somewhat Surpriz'd at his Motion, but at last yielded to it. Whereupon *Speke* desir'd his Majesty to let him have two Passes, one Sign'd by Himself, and the other by the Lord *Feversham*, then General of his Army, with these Words; *Let the Bearer hereof Pass and Repass.* Which was done, and he (*Speke*) had his Fine remitted to him, Two Hundred Pounds put in his Pocket, and a good Horse under him; besides Bills for what he would. Being thus prepar'd, he set out, when coming to the King's Camp,

Camp, he shew'd the Lord *Feverſham's* Paſs, by which he paſs'd unmoleſted to the Prince's Camp. *Speke* being thus got to the Prince at *Exeter*, was introduc'd to his Highneſs by a Great Favourite (if I miſtake not, his Name was *Talmaſh*, or ſomething like it) and told him the Errand he was ſent about, viz. To be a Spy, ſhewing him the Paſs Sign'd by the King's Hand, and giving him the Account I have already mentioned. The Prince having got this Paſs into his Cuſtody, as *Speke* declar'd, and Fame reports from his Mouth, made his Advantage of it, to the full Diſcovery of the King's Strength and Deſigns: For by Vertue of the King's Paſs, any of the Prince of *Orange's* Officers had free Paſſage to and from the King's Army; tho' *Speke* at the ſame time kept a conſtant Correſpondence with the King, and ſent him an Account of the Prince's Army, according to his Promiſe, but always made it three times larger than it was.

The

The following short Answer of Mine, to the aforesaid Postscript of the said Book, was Written in great haste the very next Day after I had the said Libel of the Right Honourable Robert Harley, Esq; then Secretary of State to Her Present Majesty; And immediately after I deliver'd one of the said Libels to his Royal Highness Prince GEORGE of DENMARK, the 31st of October, 1704. With this Answer Annexed to the said Libel, to be laid before Her Majesty.

THAT the Matters of Fact contain'd in the Printed *Postscript* of this Libel, as to the Alarm made of the *Irish Massacre*, and *Blank Passes* I had from King *James*, without any Name, I do not in the least pretend to disown; But the Author had only some *Rambling Notions*, and never came
to

to the True Knowledge thereof. I own I had Three Blank Passes, one whereof was under King *James's* own Hand, and the other two were under the Hand and Seal of the Earl of *Feversham*, in the following Words.

LEWIS Earl of *Feversham*,
Lieutenant General of His
Majesty's Forces.

*S*uffer the Bearer hereof to Pass and Repass, freely, at all Hours, Times, and Seasons, without any Molestation, Interruption, or Denial.

To all Officers Military and Civil. *Feversham.*

The Particular Management of the Matters mentioned in the *Postscript*, I find the Author is very much a Stranger to. But the Preface of this Libel plainly sheweth what a Man he is. He has been pleased to term me a Rank Republican, which I ever

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Abo-

Abominated, and do utterly Abhor ;
 For I have always been for the *Church*
 of *England*, and *Royal Government*, and
 for the Preservation of *Both*. And
 whereas he says, I desired an Oppor-
 tunity to be revenged on the Family
 of the *Stuarts*, that is altogether as
 false as the rest ; For my Father was
 as great a Cavalier as any in the
 Kingdom, and spent at least Forty
 Thousand Pounds in the Real Ser-
 vice of King *Charles* the First, and
 King *Charles* the Second, had his
 Estate Sequester'd, tor which he was
 forced to compound, was kept many
 Years a Prisoner, was likewise con-
 demned by *Oliver Cromwel* to be Exe-
 cuted, and had accordingly Suffer'd,
 had not his Brother-in-Law, Sir
Robert Pye, a Great Favourite of
Oliver's, procur'd his Pardon.

I never Receiv'd one Farthing of
 Money of, or from, King *James*, nei-
 ther had I any Horse, or Bills, of, or
 from, him : I had Money sufficient,
 and Nine very good Horses of my
 own,

own, though I must confess I could have had Ten Thousand Guineas from King *James* to have done what he propos'd to me about Three Weeks before the Prince of *Orange* Landed, when he sent for me by *William Che-
finch*, Esq ; But I very well knew the great danger the Nation was then in, of being Enslav'd to *Dopery*, and *French Slavery*, and how bigotted King *James* was to *Both*. Nor was I in the least Ignorant that the Duke of *Marlborough*, and most of the Great Men of this Nation, were at the same time Engag'd in the then designed Expedition of the Prince of *Orange*. At which Time King *James* offer'd to have paid back the Five Thousand Pounds paid into his *Ex-
chequer*, as in the *Abstract* of my Case, herein after Transcrib'd, the same is set forth ; notwithstanding the Author of the said *Postscript* says, my Fine was Remitted ; And also offered me further to Deposit Five Thousand Guineas into any Gold-

smith's Hands, and a Note, or Bill, for the same, made payable to the said *William Chefinch*, Esq; who was then his Closet Keeper, and that I shou'd have the Keeping of the said Note, or Bill, and should immediately receive the Five Thousand Gunieas on my Performance of what he then propos'd to me, and whose Desire I cou'd very easily have performed, if I would have consented to have serv'd the *Popish* Interest; My Answer to King *James* then was, That I would not take any of the said Monies, but as He found I served him, so he should Reward me afterwards.

And indeed if a True Relation were made at Large of the aforesaid Two Affairs, or Intregues (call them what you please) it would make a much Larger Book than that of the Libeller's.

I shall now give you some farther, and more particular Answer to the said Postscript, than what I laid before the Prince.

AS for my Travelling thro' *England*, I Acknowledge it to be True, and that it was with a Design to know the particular Estates, Interest, Places of Residence, and Inclinations of the Two Great Factions, then distinguish'd by the Names of *Tory* and *Whig*, by which means I cou'd easily judge what Interest the Duke of *York* then had in *England*, and I own (when not particularly known) I discours'd *Whig* as *Whig*, and *Tory* as *Tory*; By which means, knowing every Persons Place of Abode,

bode, I cou'd then send Letters through the whole Kingdom to every Individual Person, with as much Ease as to my own Family. I made it my Business also to know what Days of the Week the different Stage-Coaches, Carriers, and Waggon, &c. left *London*, and what their several daily Stages were; And therefore could easily send Letters to all the different Parts of *England*, so that they should all arrive at the same Day at the Places to which they were sent, and yet neither the Persons who received them should never know from whom they came, nor the Persons I employ'd in directing them know their Contents; And this no Person could do that had not spent the Money I did in Enquiring into those Affairs. So that after a Month's Care and Fatigue, in preparing and fixing all Matters for that Design of spreading the Report of an *Irish* Massacre, by which means I hop'd then to make the *Irish* Papists in his Army, useles to King
James,

James, and odious to the *Protestants* of *England*, I set Fire to the Train, and it spread like Wild-Fire in a Moment thro' the whole Kingdom of *England*, to the great Amazement and Astonishment of all Persons.

Then as to the Prince of *Orange's* Designed Expedition into *England*, very few Persons then in *England* knew of it sooner than my self; For I kept a constant Correspondence with Two of the Greatest and most Considerable *English* Gentlemen then in *Holland* with the Prince, and was particularly well acquainted with all the *English* Gentlemen then in *Holland*, who all were sensible how greatly my self, and Family, had suffer'd in opposing the Duke of *York's* (afterwards King *James*) Designs, as well as the whole Measures of the *Popish Party*. By which means, having an Account from *Holland*, about what Time the Prince designed for *England*, I left the City of *Exeter*, where I lived, and of which I was
then

then *City-Council*, and went directly to *London*, in order to provide my self with all convenient Necessaries, whereby I might to the utmost of my Power serve the Prince of *Orange*, which I could not do so well at *Exeter*. As soon as the Prince's Coming was known and expected by the Generality of the *Londoners*, and the best of the Kingdom, I went every Day to *Whitehal*, to shew my self, and so take off all suspicion of my being concern'd in the Prince's Design, and there I Daily Discours'd Persons of Quality, whom I knew to be very Sincere and Firm to King *James's* Interest, and seem'd to them very Zealous and Ready to serve K. *James* to the very utmost of my Power. The Marquess of *Powis* meeting me one Day in *Whitehal* (being the Person I made my first Application unto, in order to get a Pardon for my self and Family) took me aside to discourse with me about the then present Juncture of Affairs, and
about

about the Prince's designed Expedition, telling me, That he hop'd both my Self and Family would serve King *James* at that Critical Juncture; seeing King *James* had been so kind as to grant us a Pardon (so he was pleas'd to Express himself) I told his Lordship he was very much mistaken in saying so, for it was purchas'd at a very dear Rate, (*viz.*) Much above double the Sum that my Father's, and my Fine amounted to; and besides the Loss of my poor Innocent Younger Brother's Life : To which my Lord answer'd, That as to the Five Thoulard Pounds paid for the said Pardon, he wou'd undertake that K. *James* should forthwith return it, on Condition I wou'd give him Assurance of our serving him to the utmost of our Powers ; I told his Lordship, That I should be very glad and ready to serve his Majesty, if he wou'd let me know wherein : And after a long Discourse on this Subject, My Lord, at last,

F ask'd

ask'd me my Lodgings, and forthwith took out his Pocket-Book, and put it down. The Second Night after that, I had a Letter sent to my Lodgings, by *William Cheshinch* Esq; Closet-Keeper to King *James*, by the King's own Order, Commanding me without fail to wait on the King about Six a Clock next Night at his Lodgings. When I came home to my Lodgings that Night, and had perus'd Mr *Cheshinch*'s Letter, I immediately imagin'd my Lord *Powis* to be the Occasion of my being sent for. The following Night I attended on his Majesty, at Mr. *Cheshinch*'s Lodgings, in *Whitehal*, where I was no sooner Enter'd, but on Mr. *Cheshinch*'s informing His Majesty I attended below in his Bed - Chamber, King *James* came down from his Closet to me: After I had paid my due Respects to Him, he was pleased to tell me, after some other long Discourses, That he very well knew that it was in my Power, at that time, to do him far greater
Ser.

Service than any Gentlemen whatever in his Kingdoms, because I was particularly acquainted with all the *English* Gentlemen, who were coming over with his Son-in-Law, the Prince of *Orange*, to Invade his Kingdoms ; And seeing my self and my Family had suffered so greatly in his Reign, (thro' Misinformation, as he was pleased to say) he was fully assured that I should not in the least be mistrusted by the Prince, or by any of the *English* that came over with him, of serving him. My Answer to him was, That I should be very ready to serve his Majesty, if I knew wherein: On which He was pleas'd to tell me, That He knew very well his Son-in-Law, the Prince, would Land somewhere in the *West* of *England* ; all which Country I very well knew, and was related to many of the Chiefest Gentlemen in those Parts : Therefore if I would immediately, after his Son-in-Law's Landing, go down forthwith to him, and write him a particular Account

by Letters, of what Forces the Prince brought over with him, which way he design'd to march, and what Persons of Quality and Interest came in to his Assistance, after his Landing. All which King *James* said, could not but be well known to me after I got to the Prince ; And on Condition I wou'd give him an Assurance of performing this, (which he said was no difficult Task for me to do) I should then have the Five Thousand Pounds paid in to the *Exchequer*, repaid me, and shou'd likewise have Five Thousand Guineas deposited in any Goldsmith's Hand I should Nominate, with a Note thereof made payable to *William Chesinch*, Esq; or order ; which Note I shou'd have the Keeping of, and shou'd receive the said Money, as soon as ever I had perform'd what he then propos'd to me, which I cou'd easily have done, if I would have serv'd Him, and the *Popish Interest*. But my Answer to King *James* was, That I wou'd not take any of the

the Monies he proffer'd me, but as he found I serv'd him, so he shou'd Reward me afterwards. By which Generous Answer, I very well knew King *James* would have the greater Confidence in me, and thereby I shou'd be in a far better Capacity to serve the Prince of *Orange* after his Landing; But I told the King the Proposal he had made me, was of so very great Moment, that I desired him to give me Time to Consider of it till the following Night; For I would not undertake a Thing of so great Moment, and Concern, without some Deliberation, least I should disappoint Him in his Expectations, and so Expose my self: Upon which King *James* told me he was very well pleas'd with my Answer. So after a considerable time spent in discoursing about that, and many other Affairs, I left him that Night, and Consider'd of what was propos'd to me by him; and on Consideration, found I should be able to serve the Prince of *Orange*

Orange in a very great Degree. So the next Night, I waited on his Majesty again in Mr. *Ghefinch's* Lodgings, and there told him, I would undertake what He propos'd, if he would give me my own way in the managing and performing of it; for that any Person that was not on the Spot with the Prince of *Orange*, after his Landing, was capable of advising or directing me therein; Therefore I told King *James*, if I undertook it, I would have Three Blank Passes of Him, one of them under His Own Hand, and Two under the Hand and Seal of the Earl of *Fever-sham*, then Lieutenant General of his Army; a Person that I knew was firm to King *James's* Interest, and who was not in the least suspected to be leaning to the Prince of *Orange*: So that I knew a Pass under the said Earl's Hand would be more regarded amongst all the *Papists* and firm *Jacobites* in his Army, than the Pass of any other Lieutenant General: And there-

therefore having his Passes I shou'd be the less suspected to be any wise inclin'd to serve the Prince of *Orange* : And also I told King *James*, That there was an Absolute Necessity of having such Passes, for otherwise, I might be stop't on the Road going down, or after I got to the Prince, and had a particular Account of all his Affairs, my Servant might be stop'd, and search'd, in returning with the said Account ; All which *K. James* believed : On which I deliver'd to the King the Three Blank Passes, worded as I desired them. 'Tis true the King at first seem'd somewhat surpriz'd at the wording of the Passes, but after some Discourse, told me, That he had then such Confidence in me thro' the Generous Refusal I made of the Five Thousand Pounds being Repaid me, 'till He himself was convinced of the Reality of my Services to him, that I should have the Blank Passes, as I desired, for he did not in the least doubt my Sincerity

cerity. The Passes I had from King *James* Two Days after, and was by His Order, to Write, Seal, and Direct my Letters to Himself, but was to Inclose them under a Cover, and direct the Covers to Mr. *Richard Collins*, who was to be always with the King in his Army, and who was afterwards Commissioner of the Revenue of *Ireland* for King *James*.

Soon after this King *James* had an Account of the Prince of *Orange's* being Landed at *Torbay*, on which he sent for me again, and order'd me immediately to go down to the Prince with all Expedition imaginable. Accordingly I took Horse Two or Three Days after, and set out for the *West*, with my Three Blank Passes; But coming to *Sturminster-Newton*, in *Dorset*, I was there detain'd by a Captain of a Troop of my Lord *Arran's*, (now Duke *Hamilton*) which was posted there, as the late King *James's* Army's Outguard, till he sent a Trooper Post to *Salisbury*, to his Colonel,

lonel, to be by him inform'd, whether the Pass I shew'd him, was a True One, and as such own'd by the Lord *Feversham* ; for the Captain seeing no Name insert'd in the Pass, and I telling him that it was none of his business to enquire after my Name, or who, or what I was ; and that his Duty was only to be satisfy'd that the Pass was not a Counterfeit one, as suspected by him ; but on the Soldier's Return, who was sent to *Salisbury*, the Captain being satisfy'd the Pass was own'd by my Lord *Feversham*, Complemented me greatly (tho' he was very civil all the time I was detain'd) and told me he was satisfy'd from his Colonel that I was his Master King *James's* Real Friend. Being dismiss'd, I took Horse again, and set forward with the utmost Expedition for *Exeter* ; but when I got within 15 Miles of *Exeter*, to a place call'd *Honiton*, I found Colonel *Talmash* there, with his Regiment, which was then the Prince of

G Orange's

Orange's Vanguard ; with whom being particularly well acquainted, I unlight, put up my Horses, and stay'd with him about two hours, and gave him a full Account of my being sent by K. *James*, of the Passages that had pass'd between the King, and my self ; what Proposals he made, and what Services he expected from me: Then I shew'd him the Three Blank Passes I had procur'd from K. *James*, on purpose to serve the then Pr. of *Orange*. And when I had given the Colonel a Particular Account of all Affairs that had pass'd between the King, and my self, I desir'd him to write a Letter that I might have immediate admittance to the Prince, as soon as I got to *Exeter* ; withal, to give the Prince an Account who, and what I was ; which he did. And as soon as I got to *Exeter*, I had immediate admittance to the Prince (Duke *Scomberg* and the Lord *Portland* being only present) to whom I gave a Particular Account of all Passages that happen'd between K. *J.* and my self, and

and how I was sent down by K. *James* to give him a Particular Account of all Material Passages that happen'd in the Prince's Camp. Indeed I sent the King an Account, as I promis'd, of all that happen'd, but first shew'd the Letters to the Prince. And 'tis really true what the Author of the *Postscript* says, that I writ rather more than less, always magnifying what was true, well knowing what a timorous and fearful condition King *James* was in at that juncture ; but King *James* knew nothing of my acquainting the Prince with the Letters I sent him, for I managed all matters with such Secresy, that K. *James* took me for his true and real Friend, and believ'd I sent him a true relation of all matters ; I told King *James* also, before I left *London*, that many Officers in his Army that had given him Positive Assurance of their sticking firm to him, he wou'd find they wou'd desert him, as soon as they came near the Prince's Army, and could get safely to him : But I knew that he would not credit

me in that Point against his Officers that had promised him so faithfully ; And that my telling him my Opinion of them would not lessen his Confidence in them. This Truth I discover'd to King *James* before I left *London*, that he might have the greater assurance of my Fidelity when he found what I had told him before proved true ; and indeed it had the Desired Effect : For he did not in the least distrust me after that, when he found at *Salisbury* what I had before told him, in *London*, verified, by a great part of his Army deserting Him. And as to the Blank Passes, the Prince made use of them, and did him very great Service.

What other Services I did King *William*, tho' far greater than those here mention'd, I do not think proper to Insert, or make Publick.

But what the Author of the said *Postscript*, says, as to the Remitting of my Fine, is False, as may be plainly seen by my *CASE*, and my Lord Treasurer's Report thereon : Which is as followeth. *The*

The CASE.

Imprimis.

THAT the said *Hugh Speke* was taken up on a Letter that was written to Sir *Robert Atkins*, late Chief Baron, concerning the Death of the late Earl of *Essex*, and was kept 18 Weeks in the Custody of a Messenger, with a continual Guard of Two Soldiers upon him Night, and Day; that in *Michaelmas* Term following, he gave Bail for his Appearance at the Court of *King's-Bench*.

THAT in the space of four or five Days after he had given Bail, as aforesaid, he was Arrested in his Bar Gown at *Westminster-Hall Gate*, in an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* for 100000 *l.* at the Suit of the then *James Duke of York*, and so carried from thence to the *Gate-House* in *Westminster*; the Defence of which Malicious Action cost him above 1000 *l.* and after he had used all the Means he could to bring it to a Tryal, been at great Charges in bringing his Witnesses out of several Counties, and been at all the Expences that possibly he could be at, then they durst not Try the Cause, but the very Night before the Cause should have been Try'd, they countermanded the Tryal thereof.

THAT on the aforesaid Letter, written to Sir *Robert Atkins*, touching the Death of the said Earl of *Essex*, he was Try'd before the Late Lord Chief Justice *Jeffries*, and Fin'd a 1000 *l.* for which
he

he lay Prisoner above Four Years, before any Terms could be obtained for Payment thereof, otherwise, than as hereafter-mention'd.

THAT the said *Charles Speke* had an Office and Chambers in *Lincolns-Inn*, which cost much above 2000*l.* and was *Philizar* for the Counties of *Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Bristol, and Poole*, which is an Office in the Law for Term of Life; who was taken up on pretence of Assisting the Duke of *Monmouth*, and immediately after his Seizure, the said Lord *Jefferies* begg'd a Grant of the said Office of King *James*, and under Colour of the Business in the *West*, to make sure of the said Office, the said *Jefferies* Try'd, Condemn'd, and had him Executed, on whole Attainder his said Office and Chambers became forfeited; but in the beginning of King *William's* Reign the said Attainder was Revers'd, before the now Lord Chief Justice *Holt*; whereupon the said *Charles* his Innocency clearly appear'd, yet no Restitution was ever made for the said Office and Chambers, tho' of the Value aforesaid.

THAT the said *George Speke* was Try'd at *Wells*, Summer-Assizes, (in 1686) before Baron *Jenner* for a Riot, on pretence of Rescuing Sir *John Trenchard*, his Son-in-Law, from a Messenger that came to his House at Midnight, to apprehend his said Son-in-Law, on a Warrant from the then Secretary of State, which Warrant was made only on Pretence to gain a further Design on the said *George*, which afterwards plainly appear'd; for that there never was the least further Proceedings against him, neither was the said *George* Fin'd in Court after his said Tryal, but the same was respited, the better to Effect a Design against him, until *Michaelmas* Term following, and then the Lord Chief Justice *Wright* Fin'd him 2000 Marks,

THAT

THAT the Fines of the said *George* and *Hugh Speke*, were both but 2327*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yet the said *Hugh Speke* was forced to Deposit in to *King James's* Exchequer the Sum of 5000*l.* which is 2672*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* more than the Fines amounted to, and which was unjustly Extorted, notwithstanding he had suffer'd the Pains of above Four Years Imprisonment; and not only lost all his Practice in the Law, as *Barester*, but his Estate, Substance, and all other his Affairs were quite run to Ruin and Destruction.

THAT the said 5000*l.* so paid into the afore-said Exchequer, was appropriated, by *King James* himself, to be laid out on Building the Walls of *Portsmouth* towards the Land there, and that the same was immediately laid out thereon; and that Her Present Majesty now fully enjoys, and hath the same, Benefit and Advantage thereof, in every Respect, as *King James* and *King William* enjoy'd the same.

THAT the said Fines were not only Excessive, and against Law, but were impos'd, to cover a further Design, which afterwards perfectly appear'd; for the said *Hugh Speke* having given Notice to pay the same, such Demands were made of Recognizances, with very extraordinary Sureties, of the Penalty of 10000*l.* for his Behaviour, during Life, and for the like in 20000*l.* for his Father, And notwithstanding they could have satisfy'd the same, yet at that time of day, they could not tell how small a Matter might be look'd upon as a Breach of Behaviour; so he rather chole to lie in Prison than to endanger his Friends under such great Penalties. But did at last comply with *King James's* most Extravagant Demands, of having Five Thousand Pounds for his Pardon, rather than give the said Securities; and especially seeing *King James* did at the same time promise to repay the said

said Five Thousand Pounds in Two Years time, it he found my Self, and Family, did not do any thing to disserve his Interest, as he was pleased to Express himself; And in the mean time, the said Five Thousand Pounds was appropriated to the aforesaid Publick use, and was so laid out.

THAT the said *Hugh Speke* having Petition'd Her Majesty, on this his Case, She refer'd the same to the Lord *Godolphin*, now Lord High Treasurer of *England*, who made Her Majesty the following Report thereon.

May it please Your Majesty,

IN Obedience to Your Majesty's Commands, signify'd to me by Sir Charles Hedges, Knight, One of Your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, upon the Annex'd Petition of *Hugh Speke*; I have consider'd the said Petition, and for the better informing of my self of the Petitioner's Case, have refer'd the same to William Borret Esq; Soliciter for the Affairs of the Treasury, who having Examined the Petitioners several Allegations, hath made his Report to me thereupon, by which I find the Matters of Fact contain'd in the Petitioner's Case, are True, and that he hath been a Great Sufferer; and that there was Five Thousand Pounds paid into the Exchequer of Your Majesty's Late Royal Father, for his, and others Pardons, tho' the Two FINES of the PETITIONER, and his Father, were both but Two Thousand Three Hundred Twenty Seven Pounds, Six Shillings, and Eight Pence; And that there was not any Prosecution against either of the other Three Persons (viz.) *Mary Speke*, *John Speke*, and *Mary Jennings*, included in the said Pardon; so that it appears to me by Mr. Borret's Report, that there was paid the Sum of Two Thousand, Six Hundred, Seventy Two Pounds, Thirteen Shillings, and Four Pence, more then both their said Two Fines amounted to; And I am of Opinion the Petitioner is become a Real Object of Compassion.

Humbly Submitting the same to Your Majesty's Great Wisdom.

Dated at the Treasury-Chamber the 26th of May, 1703.

Godolphin.

Which Report was Read to Her Majesty at Windsor, by Sir Charles Hedges, at a Cabinet Council held there on Sunday the 6th Day of June, 1703.

This I hope the Reader will Judge a full Answer to the said Postscript.

Least some Uncharitable People
 shon'd think me Factionous, Un-
 easy, or Violent, against the Go-
 vernment, I will give some Rea-
 sons for what I have done.

I Protest with Sincerity, 'twas nei-
 ther my Tedious Confinement for
 Four Years together, nor the Fines,
 or Sums of Money Exacted from my
 Father, and me ; nor the Grievous Suf-
 ferings of my whole Family, that so
 much Exasperated me against King
James's Government, as the Misera-
 ble State of my Country, and an Evi-
 dent Likelihood of a Total Subversion
 of the Religion, Laws, Liberties, and
 the free Constitution of the *English*
 Nation. 'Tis difficult and tedious to
 Ennumerate all the fierce and bold
 Attacks made in those Times against
 the Church, and sound Parliamentary

H

ESta-

Establishment, to Introduce **Dopery**,
 and **Arbitrary Power** ; When the
 Law lost its Sting, by the Partiality of
Popish Judges, and the King's Di-
 spensing Power ; When the Church
 Groan'd under Prodigious Calami-
 ties ; Trade, Business, and every
 thing else that supports a Nation,
 look'd with a heavy Aspect ; What
 shou'd a Man do in this Extremity ?
 A Man who Breath'd a free Air at
 his Birth, and was Baptiz'd and Re-
 ceiv'd as a Son into the *Church of Eng-
 land* ! I was sensible of the Bigottry
 of *K. James* to **Dopery** ; And when
 the Head is distemper'd, the whole
 Body must partake of the Infection,
 which diffuses it self into every Part
 and Member. Every one knows how
 prevailing Great Examples are in this
 Case, especially in Kings, when their
 very Vices and Imperfections become
 Modish and Fashionable, are handed
 down to the lowest of the People ;
 Witness the loose Reign of *K. Charles*
 the Second ; and really it was no o-
 therwise

therwise in K. *James's* Government, Some Ungracious Sons of the *Church*, either for Honour, or Interest, fell off Daily ; Her Beauries began to fade, and Her Power dwindled away sensibly. I knew also particularly well the Plots, Stratagems, and Devices of the Duke of *York*, and his Party, before they came to fulness of Power ; In which his own Brother K. *Charles* was not Exempted from their Intended Cruelty. Wherefore if I seem'd a little more Warm and Zealous than ordinary, 'twas because I knew the *Arcana* of that State, better than most others, and saw our Case was desperate : This made me attempt the Third Declaration ; And because there was a Dispute about the Author, I will here give a True and Circumstantial Account of this Declaration, and then set down the Declaration it self.

Some Father'd it on Dr. *Burnet*, now Bishop of *Salisbury*, others on Mr. *Samuel Johnson* ; tho' neither of

them ever saw it till it was Publish'd ;
 For I wrote it first, and then got a
 Particular Friend to Peruse it, and
 when it was perfected to my like-
 ing, I then sealed it up in a Sheet of
 Paper, and left it with a Person in
London, that I could intrust, and char-
 ged him to keep the said Paper safe,
 till he heard from me out of the
West of England, by Letter. After I
 was got to the Prince of *Orange*, and
 then to dispose of the said Paper, as I
 should direct him by my Letter :
 And before the Prince of *Orange* left
Exeter, and began his March towards
London, I informed my self of the
 Daily Marches he designed to take,
 and got intimately acquainted with
 his Secretary, Mr. *Huygen's*, and others,
 and knowing the Daily Marches he
 design'd, I then writ from *Exeter* to
 my Friend in *London*, and gave him
 Orders then to direct the Paper I left
 with him, as I inserted in my Letter,
 and to send it by the *Penny-Post*,
 or else to leave it himself very early
 in

in the Morning under the Bookseller's Shop Door I directed him to ; And by the said *Post* I writ to the said Bookseller, without Subscribing my Name to it, and gave him therein an Account, That a Paper would soon come to his Hands after the Receipt of my Letter, which would be very pleasing to him, and would prove greatly to his Profit and Advantage, in causing of it to be Printed, with all Expedition ; And order'd him at the very Bottom of the said Paper, which would be sent him, to insert these following Words at the Bottom of the Third Declaration.

*Given under Our Hand and Seal
at Our Head-Quarters at Sherburn-Castle, the 28th of November. 1688.*

WILLIAM HENRY, Pr.
of Orange.

*By His Highness's Special
Command.*

C. HUYGENS.

The

The Morning after the Prince of Orange lay at the Earl of Bristol's, at Sherburn, I deliver'd his Royal Highness Two of the said Declarations, having Two Dozen sent me the Night before, according to my Orders. 'Twas those Troubles my Country was involv'd in, made me put Mr. Johnson on Writing the *Advice to the Army* ; for our Dangers were not obvious to every Man, especially to Ignorant Soldiers and Country Men : Wherefore I let them see what a Cause they Embark'd in, in which their Bodies were to fight against their Souls ; for I thought it Practicable, just, and Incumbent on me, to awaken them from their Senseless Lethargy, and Rouze them into a Sense of their Religion and Honour : This ! This only, Induc'd me to do what I did, for I always made it a Maxim. *Fallere fallentem non est fraus.*

And it was not as the Malicious Author of the *Postscript* wou'd have it, to bandy for a *Common-wealth*, but I
hope

hope all the Noblemen and Others, with whom I had the Honour to be acquainted, will clear me of that Aspersion.

As soon as King *James* had an Account of the Prince of *Orange's* Preparations of coming for *England*, he immediately began to Retract some of his *Arbitrary* and *Despotick Power*, he had assum'd, and caused several Unjust Judgments and Decrees to be Vacated, which, with Fear, and the Sense of his Guilt, and Distrust of his Forces, induc'd him to do. But then the Good People of *England* had no Reason to give any Credit to his Proposals, or Promises ; But like Wise People were resolv'd to have a Re-establishment of their Religion, and Laws, under the Shelter of the Prince of *Orange's* Arms. Of all which the Author of the *Postscript* makes no mention ; nor one Word of K. *James's* Most *Arbitrary Actions* in *Ireland* afterwards, too well known to all the *Protestants* of that Kingdom.

In the History of EUROPE, from the Treaty of NIMEGUEN, to the Year 1700, is the following Declaration, with these Words, Premis'd, by the Author.

Bristol was seized by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Sir John Guise. Plymouth had long before submitted to the Prince of Orange: And in short, the Popish Party was become so contemptible in London, that on Thursday, Dec. 6th. there was an Hue and Cry after Father Peter's, Publickly Cried, and Sold about the Streets of London. But this was not the worst neither; For about the same time, came out this following Declaration, in the Name of the Prince of Orange.

By

By His Highness WILLIAM
HENRY, Prince of Orange.

A Third Declaration.

WE have, in the Course of our
Life, more particularly by
the apparent Hazards, both by Sea
and Land, to which we have so
lately exposed our Person, given to
the whole World so high and un-
doubted Proofs of our fervent Zeal
to the Protestant RELIGION,
that we are fully confident no true
Englishman, and good Protestant,
can entertain the least Suspicion
of our firm Resolution, rather to
spend our dearest Blood, and perish
in the Attempt, than not to carry
on the blessed and glorious Design,
which, by the Favour of Heaven,
we have so successfully begun, to
rescue England, Scotland and Ireland
from Popery and Slavery, and in
a Free Parliament, to establish the
Religion, the Laws, and the Liber-

' ties of these Kingdoms on such a
 ' sure and lasting Foundation, that
 ' it shall not be in the Power of any
 ' Prince, for the future, to introduce
 ' Popery and Tyranny.

' Towards the more easy compass-
 ' sing this great Design, we have not
 ' been hitherto deceived in the just
 ' Expectation we had of the Con-
 ' currence of the Nobility, Gentry,
 ' and People of *England* with us,
 ' for the Security of their Religion,
 ' and the Restitution of the Laws,
 ' and the Re-establishment of their
 ' Liberties and Properties : Great
 ' Numbers of all Ranks and Qua-
 ' lities have joyned themselves to us ;
 ' and others, at great distances from
 ' us, have taken up Arms, and de-
 ' clared for us. And which we can-
 ' not but particularly mention, in that
 ' Army which was raised to be an In-
 ' strument to **Slavery** and **Popery**,
 ' many (by the special Providence
 ' of God) both Officers and com-
 ' mon Soldiers, have been touched
 ' with

' with such a feeling Sense of Reli-
 ' gion and Honour, and of true Af-
 ' fection to their Native Country,
 ' that they have already deserted the
 ' illegal Service they were engaged
 ' in, and have come over to Us, and
 ' have given us full Assurance from
 ' the rest of the Army, That they
 ' will certainly follow this Example,
 ' as soon as with our Army we shall
 ' approach near enough to receive
 ' them, without hazard of being pre-
 ' vented or betray'd. To which end,
 ' and that we may the sooner exe-
 ' cute this just and necessary Design
 ' we are engaged in for the Publick
 ' Safety and Deliverance of these
 ' Nations, We are resolved, with all
 ' possible Diligence, to advance for-
 ' ward, that a free Parliament may
 ' be forthwith called, and such Pre-
 ' liminaries adjusted with the King,
 ' and all things first settled upon such
 ' a Foot, according to Law, as may give
 ' us, and the whole Nation, just Rea-
 ' son to believe the King is disposed

‘ to make such necessary Condescen-
 ‘ sions, on his part, as will give en-
 ‘ tire Satisfaction and Security to all,
 ‘ and make both King and People
 ‘ once more happy.

‘ And that we may effect all this
 ‘ in the way most agreeable to our
 ‘ Designs, if it be possible, without
 ‘ the Effusion of any Blood, except
 ‘ of those execrable Criminals, who
 ‘ have justly forfeited their Lives, for
 ‘ betraying the Religion, and subvert-
 ‘ ing the Laws of their Native Coun-
 ‘ try, We do think fit to declare, That
 ‘ as we will offer no Violence to any;
 ‘ but in our own necessary Defence;
 ‘ so we will not suffer any Injury to
 ‘ be done to the Person, even of any,
 ‘ Papist, provided he be found in
 ‘ such Place, and Condition, and
 ‘ Circumstances, as the Laws require.
 ‘ So we are resolved, and do declare,
 ‘ That all who shall be found in o-
 ‘ pen Arms, or with Arms in their
 ‘ Houses, or about their Persons, or
 ‘ in any Office Civil or Military, upon
 ‘ any

' any pretence whatsoever, contrary
 ' to the known Laws of the Land,
 ' shall be treated by us, and our Forces,
 ' not as Soldiers and Gentlemen, but
 ' as Robbers, Free-Booters, and *Ban-*
 ' *ditti*, they shall be incapable of Quar-
 ' ter, and entirely deliver'd up to the
 ' Discretion of our Soldiers. And we
 ' do further declare, That all Persons
 ' who shall be found any ways aiding
 ' or assisting to them, or shall march
 ' under their Command, or shall join
 ' with, or submit to them in the dis-
 ' charge of Executing their Illegal
 ' Commission, or Authority, shall be
 ' looked upon as Partakers of their
 ' Crimes, Enemies to the Laws, and
 ' to their Country.

' And whereas we are certainly in-
 ' formed, That great numbers of Ar-
 ' med Papists have of late resorted to
 ' *London* and *Westminster*, and parts
 ' adjacent, where they remain, as we
 ' have reason to suspect, not so much
 ' for their own Security, as out of a
 ' wicked and barbarous Design, to
 ' make

' make some desperate Attempt upon
 ' the said Cities, and the Inhabitants,
 ' by Fire, or a sudden Massacre, or
 ' both, or else to be the more ready
 ' to join themselves to a Body of
 ' French Troops, designed, if it be
 ' possible, to Land in *England*, procu-
 ' red of the French King by the Inte-
 ' rest and Power of Jesuits, in pur-
 ' suance of the Engagements, which,
 ' at the Instigation of that pestilent
 ' Society, his most Christian Majesty,
 ' with one of his Neighbouring Prin-
 ' ces, of the same Communion, has
 ' entred into, for the utter Extirpati-
 ' on of the Protestant Religion out of
 ' *Europe*. Tho' we hope we have ta-
 ' ken such Effectual Care to prevent
 ' the one, and secure the other, that,
 ' by God's Assistance, we cannot
 ' doubt but we shall defeat all their
 ' wicked Enterprises and Designs.

' We cannot however forbear, out
 ' of our great and tender Concern we
 ' have to preserve the People of *Eng-
 ' land*, and particularly those great
 ' and

‘ and populous Cities, from the cru-
 ‘ el Rage and bloody Revenge of the
 ‘ Papists, to require and expect from
 ‘ all the Lords Lieutenants, and Ju-
 ‘ stices of the Peace, Lord-Mayors,
 ‘ Mayors, Sheriffs, and other Magi-
 ‘ strates and Officers, Civil and Mili-
 ‘ tary, of all Counties, Cities and
 ‘ Towns in *England*, especially of the
 ‘ County of *Middlesex*, and Cities of
 ‘ *London* and *Westminster*, and Parts
 ‘ adjacent, that they do immediate-
 ‘ ly disarm and secure, as by Law
 ‘ they may, and ought, within their
 ‘ respective Counties, Cities, and Ju-
 ‘ risdictions, all Papists whatsoever,
 ‘ as Persons at all times, but now e-
 ‘ specially, most dangerous to the
 ‘ Peace and Safety of the Govern-
 ‘ ment, that so, not only all power of
 ‘ doing Mischief may be taken from
 ‘ them, but that the Laws, which are
 ‘ the greatest and best Security, may
 ‘ resume their Force, and be strictly
 ‘ executed.

‘ And we do hereby likewise de-
 ‘ clare, That we will protect and
 ‘ defend

defend all those who shall not be a-
 fraid to do their Duty in Obedience
 to these Laws. And that for those
 Magistrates, and others, of what con-
 dition soever they be, who shall re-
 fuse to assist us, and in Obedience
 to these Laws to execute vigorously
 what we required of them, and suf-
 fer themselves, at this juncture, to be
 cajoled or terrified out of their Du-
 ty, we will esteem them the most
 Criminal and Infamous Men, Be-
 trayers of their Religion, the Laws,
 and their Native Country, and shall
 not fail to treat them accordingly,
 resolving to expect and require at
 their Hands the Life of every single
 Protestant that shall perish, and every
 House that shall be burnt and de-
 stroyed by Treachery and Cowardice.

*Given under Our Hand and Seal at
 Our Head-Quarters at Sherburn-
 Castle, the 28th of Novemb. 1688.*

WILLIAM HENRY, Prince of
 Orange.

*By His Highness' Special Com-
 mand.*

C. HUYGENS.

The Author of the History of Europe, delivers his Opinion of this Declaration thus. This was the *Boldest Attempt* that ever was made by a Private Person, for its certain the Prince knew nothing of it, and disown'd it as soon as he heard of it, but it did him *Good Service*.

Mr. *Samuel Johnson*, a Minister, commonly known by the Name of *Julian Johnson*, because of his being Author of a Book so called, and myself, being both Prisoners in the *Queen's-Bench*, under Fines, my Chamber being directly over his, after a Thoughtful Night I knock'd him up very early one Morning, and told him, on his Entrance to my Chamber, I had found a Subject, on which some few Lines, being Writ, wou'd certainly incense all, or the greatest Part, of the Protestants in *K. James's Army*, against him: *Johnson* taking the Heads from me, Pen'd the following *Advice to the Army*, in my Chamber, which, as afterwards appeared,

K

pear'd,

pear'd, had soon a very great Effect on all, or most of the Protestants in the Army.

Tho' Mr. *Johnson*, trusting one *Belamy* to send only one Parcel to *Chichester*, in *Sussex*, was Detected, and Try'd for the same before Sir *Edward Herbert*, then Lord Chief Justice, who Fin'd and Sentenc'd him to be Whipp'd, from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*, (which was severely Executed, without any Regard had to his Gown) yet I caus'd above Ten Thousand of the said Papers to be dispers'd through King *James's* Army at *Hounslow*, in one Night, and above Twenty Thousand throughout all Parts of *England* the very same Night, but was never discover'd, tho' greatly suspected to be the Contriver thereof, and concerned therein, as well as Mr. *Samuel Johnson*, who suffered so severely for the said Paper.

Advice

Advice to the ARMY,

GENTLEMEN,

NEXT to the Duty which we owe to God, which ought to be the principal Care of Men of your Profession, especially (because you carry your Lives in your Hands, and often look Death in the Face) the Second Thing that deserves your Consideration, is the Service of your Native Country, wherein you drew your first Breath, and breathed a free English Air: Now I would desire you to consider, how well you comply with these Two Main Points, by engaging in this present Service.

Is it in the Name of God, and for his Service that you have joyned your selves with Popists, which will, indeed fight for the Mass-Book, but burn the Bible, and who seek to extirpate the Protestant Religion with your Swords, because

K 2

they

they cannot do it with their own? And will you be aiding and assisting to set up Mass-Houses, to erect the Popish Kingdom of Darkness and Desolation amongst us, and to train up all our Children in Popery? How can you do these Things, and yet call your selves Protestants?

And then what Service can be done your Country, by being under the Command of French and Irish Papists, and by bringing the Nation under a Foreign Yoke? Will you help them to make a forcible Entry into the Houses of your Country-Men, under the Name of Quartering, directly contrary to Magna Charta, and the Petition of Right? Will you be aiding and assisting to all the Murders and Outrages which they shall commit by their void Commissions, which were declared illegal and sufficiently blasted by both Houses of Parliament (if there had been any need of it) for it was very well known before, that a Papist cannot have a Commission, but by the Law is utterly disabled and disarmed? Will you exchange your Birth-right of English Laws and Liberty

Liberty, for Martial, or Club-Law ; and help to destroy one another, only to be eaten last your selves ? If I know you well, as ye are English Men, you hate and scorn these Things ; and therefore be not unequally yoked with Idolatrous and Bloody Papists. Be valiant for the Truth, and shew your selves Men.

The same Considerations are likewise humbly offered to all the English Sea-Men, who have been the Bulwark of this Nation, against Popery and Slavery, ever since 1588.

Some Remarks on the French King's Proclaiming the Pretender, King of Great-Britain and Ireland.

IT has been observable in the whole Reign of the present French King, that he has gain'd more by Stratagems and mean Cunning Devices, than by any Generous and Brave Exploit : And if any will take the trouble to look back into the Actions of his Life,

Life, (tho' represented by some so Glorious) they'l find 'em scarce checkquer'd with any Good, since there are *Three Blacks* for *One White* in them.

His Faith's a Cypher, His Honour an *Ignis Fatuus*, a wasting Blaze, sometimes in, oftner out, never steady, but always subservient to his Interest : His Oaths and Promises but State Counters, to Play After Games of Villany, which wou'd shame any Man in a Gentleman's Capacity to act, and far below the Dignity of a Monarch, who shou'd make the Pillars of his Crown *Truth, Justice, and Mercy*, whereas *Ghamelion-like*. he changes his Form and Colour, always according to the Position of his Affairs. In short, no one ever made more specious and tair Pretences, and no one ever acted more to the contrary : Which is Evidently seen thro' the whole Course of his Life ; but more particularly in his Proclaiming the *Pretender, King of England, Scotland, and Ireland* ; which
was

was not only a Violation of, and directly opposite to, the Treaty of *Reswick*, but the highest Affront and Indignity that cou'd be offer'd to the People of *England*, and his Majesty King *William*, who was by the Eighth Article of the Preliminaries to the Peace, acknowledged King of *Great-Britain*, without any manner of Difficulty, Restriction, Condition, or Reserve. (these are the very words of that Article) This was farther confirm'd, not only by the Treaty between the two Crowns of *England* and *France*, but by all the different Treaties of the Confederate Allies, and by the French King's Receiving and Entertaining his Ambassadors as such ; the last of which was the Earl of *Manchester*, who was order'd to leave *France*, by his Master, on News that the King of *France* had acknowledg'd another King of *Great-Britain*. This My Lord *Manchester* signify'd to M. de *Torcy*, Secretary of State to the French King for Foreign Affairs ; Whereupon the Fren. King

Assem-

Assembling his Council, Return'd
this Answer by M. de Torcy.

My Lord,

HAVING nothing more to add; to what I
had the Honour to tell you Eight
Days ago, of the Sincere Desire the King
has always had, to preserve with the
King your Master the Peace Confirm'd
by the Treaty of Relwick, I pray you on-
ly, as to me in particular, to be per-
swaded, that in what Place soever you
be, you will have none that shall be with
more Sincerity than I shall be all my
Life-time.

Yours, &c.

This Letter shews the Incredible
Falsehood of that Prince; for in it
he owns King William, King, altho'
a little before he had put up ano-
ther: Not unlike the Man in the
Fable, who blew with the same Breath
Hot and Cold.

'Tis apparent by his owning King
William, he own'd the Power that
made

made him King, and consequently by his disowning the King, he disowns the Power that made him such, which was the Two Honourable Houses of the Parliaments of *England* and *Scotland* ; so that the Affront is in General to the King and People. Surely 'tis the strangest piece of Impudence in Nature, in the *French* King, to impose a King on us, who has no more to do with our Government, than we have with the Grand Cham of *Tartary*, or Kingdom of *Siam*.

But this Action savour'd more of Madness than any true Wisdom ; there was never any thing done by his Christian Majesty so impolitick, and so short of his known Cunning, since it must necessary widen the Breaches between him and us, which did not seem at this time to come altogether to a Crisis, seeing *K. William's* Council, by a great Majority, were against it ; but now there was no cover left for the Council to do otherwise than to Proclaim a War, since Addresses

L

came

came daily from all parts of the Kingdom, to the King, to vindicate his Honour, and to revenge the gross affront put on him, and his People.

Since that the King of *France* feelingly knows what it is to affront the British Nation, we might have expected other things; for we may reasonably Believe, he might have accomplished his haughty Designs on the Continent, had he not abused these Kingdoms so heiniously: Instead of making One Pretender, a King, he has made three Princes, Pretenders, His Grand-Son of *Spain*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, and his Brother of *Cologne*. And 'tis to be hop'd, with good Reason, there will be more Pretenders in *France* yet, if God blesses Her Majesties Arms with such constant Success as She has had already; it is not to be doubted, but there are a great many Bigotted People, who depend on the Power of that tottering King, and Sacrifice their Reason, and Evidence of Sense, to their own Desires; for I'm positive they have

have not the least Dawn of Hopes founded on any Real Assurance of his Capacity of doing them any Good, which makes me proceed to this following *Advice to the Roman Catholicks of I R E L A N D.*

*Advice to the Roman Catholicks
of I R E L A N D.*

Iwou'd have no Man take whatsoever I deliver here, concerning the *Roman Catholicks of Ireland*, as the Effect of Prejudice to their Religion, Malice to the People, or an Over-fondness to my own Country of *England*; But rather, as the common Tyes and Rules of Humanity bind me, to shew their Failings, and Unhappy Errors, ever since the Kings of *England* became Lords of that Kingdom. The bad Consequences of their Actions give them a more feeling Sense of their Miscarriages, than I can shew;

but because that's not obvious to every Eye, and some Men will not give themselves time to think, or reflect on what's pass'd ; others seem to vindicate their Illegal Proceedings, which (I believe) most do, since they have so often acted the same over and over. Yet I don't mean here, to upbraid the *Roman Catholics* of this Kingdom with what is pass'd, nor do I design to make them odious to the Present Government, or blacken them to a Future ; but, by giving them a Short View of former Misdemeanours, shew how they rejected the Advantageous Overtures of Peace, and a free Possession of their Lives, Goods, and Estates, and chose Destruction and Calamity ; that so they may shun for the future, such fatal Consequences of their own Actions, as have Meritoriously involv'd them in their present Circumstances.

In order to this Brief Discourse, I will shew what Title the First King of *England* that came into *Ireland*, who
was

was *Henry* Ild. had to this Kingdom, because I am sensible there are a great many who deny a Power or Title to the Kings of *England*, over this Realm, and have laid a great stress on this very Assertion, which has prov'd the cause of many Outrages, and several Rebellions.

In the Year 1172, or thereabouts, most of the Kingt of *Ireland* submitted and paid Homage to *Henry* Ild. King of *England*, and own'd his Supreme Power, and became all *Liege-Men* to him, and his Heirs, forever. This was Confirm'd in *Cashell* by all the Bishops and Clergy of *Ireland*, in a General Synod, wherein Bishop *O Conarchy*, the Pope's Legate, Presided, by whole Respective Letters and Seals Pendant, *Henry* and his Heirs, were constituted Lords of *Ireland*, for ever; which Letters are yet to be seen in *England*. I am sensible some will object, that by an Old Law, of use formerly in this Country, call'd *Tanistry*, the fore-mention'd Kings had no Power to do this,
but

but for their own Life-time. Admit it so, yet the Chieftans of *Ireland* did constantly so, thro' all the Reigns of the succeeding Kings of *England*; And if they deny this to be also binding on them, I'm sure no true Catholick (as they call themselves) will deny the Pope's Supream Power to dispose of Temporal and Spiritual Crowns; It's by this His Cathol. Majesty holds his vast Dominions in the *West-Indies*, and if this be availing, its undeniable that Pope *Alexander* the III^d. confirm'd what the Clergy of *Ireland* had done, and by his Bull made a free Donation of this Kingdom to *Henry* the II^d. and his Heirs, for ever. A Copy of which Bull may be seen in *Sir Richard Cox's History of IRELAND*. So that the Kings of *England*, have an Undoubted Right, and Unquestionable Claim to *Ireland*, by the Homage of their Kings, by Conquest, and by what is more sacred to you *Romans*, by the Pope's free Donation.

I believe every Honest *Roman Catholic* of *Ireland*, who is acquainted with the Histories of their own Kingdom, will confess this, and will allow, That if they had continued in their Obedience, and submitted themselves to the Laws of *England*, it had been the happiest Change of Affairs that ever happen'd to this Kingdom: First in Relieving the Poor from the Oppressions of their Superiors, the Poor ! who groan'd under insupportable, barbarous Customs, and heavy Bondage ; Next, in civilizing the whole Kingdom, and putting an end to the perpetual Feuds of the Tyrannical Petty Princes among themselves, by which the Body of the People were grievously torn and strangely mangled ; When there was no Punishment for Rapes, Murders, Robberies, or Promiscuous Love, but a Fine, which they call *Eriete* : No Succession from Father to Son of Estates, or Kingdoms, but a barbarous **Gavelkind**, in which the Illegitimate,

mate, as well as Legitimate, had an Equal Share: Instead of this you have the wholsomeſt Laws in *Europe*, by which the meanest Man of the Kingdom can have Right of the greatest. I need not Enhance your Esteem of this Noble Constitution, in which the Poor can breath with Liberty, without Oppression, and yet nothing of the Prince's Prerogative is Circumscrib'd, or Limited, but his Tyranny; but since there are so many Worthy Lawyers of your own Persuasion in this Kingdom, I shall be silent in this Point. I'm sure if any *Irishman* will speak Impartially, they know there's no fairer Enemy, no better Allie, nor a more merciful Conqueror than the *English*; For what was said of *Julius Caesar*, can justly be apply'd to them. *Quâ, vicit, Victos protegit, Ille, Manu.*

You are also sensible, the good Laws of this Nation are always Administer'd with Equal Justice to you, and the Protestants herein; that you were always respected as much as the
Native

Native Subjects of *England*; that you had a free Parliament in a manner Independant of *England's*, till you Forfeited the same by your constant Seditions in the Reign of *K. Henry 7.* in the Deputy-ship of *Sir Edward Poynings*, then, and not till then, your Acts became Subject to the English Council.

Yet after all this you might have liv'd in a full enjoyment of your Estates, Liberties and Properties, had not the damn'd Itch of Rebellion ruin'd you; which is as apparent in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, as is that Princess's wonderful Clemency: In all the unhappy Insurrections of that Reign, we find every Rebel above twice or thrice pardon'd, and all their Estates confirm'd on them by Letters-Patent, which appears more fully in the Rebellious Earl of *Tyrone*, who was pardon'd above Eight several times, and was a Creature of that very Princess, and yet he endeavour'd to bring in, and did actually bring in, a Foreign Power (the *Spaniards*) under the

command of *Don John de Aquila*, tho' they were bravely repuls'd, and many of the *Irish Chieftans* lost both their Lives and Estates in those times. It's strange to me how the *Irish* became so infatuated as to Invite the *Spaniard* in, the most Arbitrary and Despotick Government over their Vassals in the World, the Millions they have slain in the *West-Indies* being a lasting Testimony of their Scandalous Inhumanity ; And yet to call in these, endeavouring to shake off the English Power and Laws that were, and are, so easy, just and equal ; Nothing but Madness sure cou'd instigate them to such a folly, which if God had suffer'd them to accomplish, 'twou'd fulfil that of the Satyrists,

*Evertere Domos totas Optantibus Ipsis,
Dij faciles——*

But this puts me in mind of *Æsop's* Frogs, who dispis'd the easy Reign of the Logg of Wood, that was given them, unrepented, till they got the Tyrant *Stork*, who soon devour'd and mangled them.

Yet

Yet neither the losses of the *Irish* at this time, nor the Clemency of the Conquerors, cou'd draw them from their Rebellions; for in the Reign of *K. Charles I.* they, and the degenerate *Popish-English*, again make a general Revolt, altho' that Prince had generously quited his Interest in the Province of *Conaught*, which was Confiscated by their former Actions, and for which they rewarded him with Rebellion, and the barbarous Murder of his Protestant Subjects, in this Kingdom, on which they Invited the D. of *Lorrain*, in the year 1651.

I need not enlarge on the effects of that Rebellion, the *Irish*, and degenerated *English*, know it by dismal Experience; for *Oliver Cromwell*, who had neither a Legal, nor Regal Power, but only a Prevailing one, having scatter'd and subdu'd the Rebels, Confiscated their Estates, and divided them among his Victorious Men; which Donation the Parliament has thought fit to Confirm even to this day. The *Irish* then wanted the Clemency of

that Prince they brought so many Aspersions on ; for now they were brought even to the lowest Ebb of Fortune, having no Royal Mercy to lean on ; but no sooner were they warmed with the Gentle Ray of K. Charles II'd's. Reign, and he remov'd off the Stage of this Life, but forgetting their dear-bought Experience, they return to their old Insolence, and receiv'd K. J. after he had Abdicated his Crown and Kingdoms ; First breaking thro' all the Fundamental Laws ; Setting up a Dispensing Power ; Making Privy-Councillers, and giving Places of Trust and Honour to Men declared incapable of them, by the known Laws of his Kingdoms, such as Father Peters, My Lord Tyrconnel, and others.

I think there's nothing so weak in a Prince, as to dispense with those Laws, which he cannot, nor does not make, but only assent to ; and which are the very Ligaments and Tyes, by which the Common-Wealth is Cemented together, the Bands of Peace, Defence of War. He wanted the

the Noble Resolution of that Law-giver, who making a Law against *Adultery*, with the Penalty of the Loss of Eyes to the Guilty, and his own Son happening to be the first Delinquent, rather than dispense with the Law, order'd the Execution thereof, only with this Restriction, That his Son shou'd lose but one Eye, and himself another; In which he shew'd an Unparallel'd Instance of Justice, and an Heroick Paternal Affection both to his Son and Country: And I think every Prince ought to love the Laws, and Liberties of his Country, better than his Eyes, or Son, since the Loss of one is but a particular, but t'other a Common Calamity. It's Evident too, That that Prince never deals justly at Home, when he mistrusts his own People, and depends upon, and flies for Assistance to, a Foreign Arbitrary Power. Europe is very sensible *England* can't be Bugbear'd into a Compliance; and that Brave-Spirited People scorns a Base Constraint, since they're Free-born

born ; having all the Advantages of a Common - Wealth , without its Meanness, or **Democracy**, being dignified with a Glorious **Monarchy**, without its **Tyranny**, or **Arbitrary Sway** ! But Unhappy *Ireland* ! Although they were sensible, they were not to act contrary to the *English* Laws, or Parliament, yet, not consulting either, the *Irish* Rais'd Men and Money in the late Revolution, buoy'd up by a Reliance on the *French* King, by which they ruined their Estates, lost their own Lives and Liberties, and made their Heirs miserable for ever : Their Sons may lay a Thousand Imprecations on the Bigottry and Folly of their Parents, that threw them out of their Liberties, and Plentiful Fortunes.

You see now how you are cramp'd in your Religion, and lost in Insupportable Misfortunes, your Country Men have in the Time of the late Peace dearly experienc'd the Generosity of the *French* King, on whom they depended ; when they were all broke,
and

and wandred like Vagrants through *France*, and other Parts of *Europe*. You have all paid dearly for your Credulity; and yet I am credibly inform'd, that in the late Intended Invasion of the *Pretender*, had he been receiv'd in *Scotland*, you would for the most part have revolted again from your Obedience, and embrac'd a *French* Interest: Nothing surely but the Extremest Madneſs could have induced you to ſuch Credulity, and to ſuch Unfortunate Perſons I ſhall only add this, *Tantum Religio potuit ſuadere Malorum.*

But I muſt, and ſhall, herein except ſuch Worthy and Senſible Perſons as freely ſurrender'd themſelves into the Hands of the Preſent Government, and ſuch as are, and were well-inclin'd to it, who deteſt and abhor that Haughty Deſign of the *French* King, to Land the *Pretender* with *French* Forces in *Scotland*, in order to diſturb the Peace and Tranquility of Her Majeſty and Her Government: For they were fully ſenſible had he Landed, his Landing wou'd, Morally ſpeaking, have
proved

proved far more fatal to them than that of the late King *James*.

Methinks the miserable Estate of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and Bishop of *Cologne*, shou'd deter any thinking Person to depend on so sinking and tottering an Interest, as that of *France*. The French King must secure his own, before he gains Kingdoms for others. Every Reasonable unbyass'd Person must, and will own, you, *your selves*, are the source from whence all your Misfortunes have sprung; since 'tis not the *English* impole hardships upon you, or make you Miserable; but 'tis your own constant Disobedience to the Crown and Government of *England*.

Wherefore let me now Advise you, for the future, to regain, by a free and generous Obedience, what you have lost these several Years past by your continued Follies; And if you shall now for the future be found staunch to the Present Limitations of the Crown, as by *Law Established*, and to the British Interest, you may then

then have some Hopes and Prospect of being Restored to your former Priviledges, and be Re-instated in the good Opinion of the Queen and Parliament : But on the contrary, If you persist and continue in your former Crimes and Disobedience to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, you will then find your Selves in a far more deplorable Condition than ever, and so will be thereby irreparably lost.

I do not question but there are many Sensible Persons, whose Reason is not ty'd down, or blinded with Prejudice, that will own and confess the Truth of this. But if there be some yet left, that are of so Restless and Pevish a Temper, that they had rather Indulge their Disease, than take Proper Medicines for their Cure, I will leave such in *Statu Quo*, and shall only add to them this Advice,

Error est post Omnia Perdere Naulum.

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The CONCLUSION.

I Have now herein particularly laid open some *Remarkable Transactions* and *Memorable Passages*, as yet Unrevealed, and have hitherto seemed very Mysterious to the World, But such as were generally esteemed very great Services to King *William*, and the *Protestant Interest* ; And I may safely presume to say, even to Her Present Majesty, and this Government. For had not our most Glorious King *William* met with the Good and Happy Success and Assistance he did, after his Landing at *Torbay* ; *Great Britain* and *Ireland* had not only been in a very Miserable State and Condition, at this Juncture, but *Holland* and *Flanders* also, must long since have been under the Tyrannical Power of the French King :
 Nay,

Nay, all the Allies of Her present Majesty must have been obliged, and under a necessity of Truckling to the then Growing Power of *France*. In short, The Protestants of *Great Britain* (and *Ireland* especially) could have expected nothing less than being inevitably Enslaved to Popery and Arbitrary Power.

Had I valued my own *Private Interest* and *Advantage* (as many do) more than the Welfare and Prosperity of my *Own Native Country* and *Religion* ; I should not have concerned my self in the least in State Affairs, and then I might have had as Plentiful a Fortune of my own, and have been in as prosperous a Condition as most Gentlemen in *England* ; All which I have Sacrificed to the Real Service of my *Country*, by using my utmost Endeavours, in Every Respect, to Preserve and Secure the Religion, Liberty, and Property of it : And I am sure, Every knowing Person must Confess, That if there had not

been some Active and Bold Spirits,
 who would not tamely submit to
 Arbitrary Power, and who durst
 bravely Stem the Tide, when Popery
 and Slavery, like an Inundation,
 was breaking in upon us, and sweep-
 ing all our Rights and Priviledges be-
 fore it. I say, if there had not been
 some such Persons, we had all, most
 certainly, long e're now, bore the In-
 supportable Yoke, and been Inslav'd,
 with our Posterity, for ever. Yet, after
 all this, it seems a little severe to meet
 with no Real Compensation, or Sa-
 tisfaction; And especially seeing ma-
 ny others, that had very little, and in
 a manner, no substance of their own
 either to lose, or forfeit, and that procu-
 red their Liberty and Freedom, purely by
 King William's Happy Success, had a
 Real Consideration from His Majesty,
 for their Sufferings, though they had
 sustain'd little, or no Loss: But I had
 long before procured my Pardon and
 Liberty at a very dear Rate (as is
 herein set forth) and was thereby
 enabled

enabled, and in a Capacity, to do the several Services before Related.

Wherefore, I hope, My Lord High Treasurer will, after so long a Recess, and thoroughly Re-considering the great Severities I have hitherto met with in the Real Service of my Country, give my Affairs some favourable Countenance, and will order me a sutable Compensation in some Degree, at least, Answerable to my Vast Losses, Great Expences, and Mighty Sufferings, not to be parallel'd in all England; especially, seeing Her Majesty (after his Lordship's Report on my Case was read to Her) was pleased Herself to tell me, That she had left my Case wholly to his Lordship, to do therein as he should Judge proper, and therefore order'd me to wait on him: After which Answer, I knew it in vain for me to solicit Her Majesty any further. I know very well that many Persons will be apt to say, as some have already done, and especially a certain Great Man, That this
Money

Money ought to have been paid by King *William* ; To which, I Return this short Answer, That soon after King *William's* Coming to the Crown, I could easily have got the said Money repaid, had I not then told his Majesty, That I would not in the least straighten his Affairs, at that Juncture, but would stay till he was in a better Capacity of paying it : But afterwards, having disoblig'd a certain Favourite, that was greatly Raised and Preferred by the King, I found His Majesty, on that Person's Account, displeased with me; therefore I did forbear any farther Application for the said Money, during His Reign : But seeing the Fortifications of *Portsmouth* are still standing (on which the said Five Thousand Pounds was laid out) and are now of the same Use, Benefit, and Advantage to Her Present Majesty, and the whole Kingdom, as they were to Her Late Royal Father, or Brother, King *William* ; I therefore apply'd my self to Her Majesty for
Relief

Relief therein. And having now set forth, in Print, these particular Hardships, Services, and Sufferings, I hope my Lord High Treasurer will not (by slighting these, or refusing a Return for them sutable to his Lordship's own Report) see me Expoted, as a Sacrifice to the **Papists** and **Jacobites**, to the great Discouragement of other Persons, as, upon such Exigencies, may shew a like Disposition to serve the Interest of their Country.

Had I my Books, Papers, and Writings by me, I should Insert here a great many more Material Passages, in which I was concern'd in opposing the Measures and Designs of the **Papish Party**; yet I cannot but mention one Particular, which was Publick to the World: The Tryal of *Nathaniel Reading, Esq*; for attempting to stifle, take off, and lessen Mr. *Bedloe's* Evidence against the **Popish Lords**, then in the Tower of London; which Tryal was on *Wednesday the 24th of April, 1679.* before the Lord Chief Justice *North, &c.* Mr.

Mr. *Reading*, a very Cunning and Ingenious Man, was employed by the *Popish Lords*, then in the Tower of London, to lessen, and take off the Evidence of Mr. *Bedloe*, on which Mr. *Bedloe* acquainted Prince *Rupert*, the old Earl of *Shaftsbury*, the then Secret Committee of the *House of Commons*, Mr. *Goodwin Wharton*, and my self, with the Temptation that was made him by Mr. *Reading*, to lessen his Evidence against the Lords in the Tower, before Impeach'd in Parliament. The Secret Committee knowing from Mr. *Bedloe* that he had imparted the aforesaid Matter to Mr. *Goodwin Wharton*, and my self, was pleased to send for me, and did importune me very greatly to be concern'd in detecting that Affair, assuring me, that it wou'd be the greatest Piece of Service I cou'd possibly do my Country, and the *Protestant Religion*; which was the only Motive cou'd induce me to appear so in Publick; for I was utterly avers'd to appear as a Witness in any Respect, which

which I told the Committee, and assured them, I wou'd serve my Country with my Life and Fortune in any other Respect. But the Committee enforc'd it upon me, saying, That it wou'd be a full Confirmation of the *Popish Plot*, and that the Discovery wou'd be the more credited by the Appearance of a Gentleman in it, and especially since *Bedloe* had informed me, from time to time, of what passed between himself, and *Mr. Reading*. On these Considerations I undertook the Businels: And on the 29th of *March*, 1679. I heard *Mr. Reading* tell *Mr. Bedloe* what the Lords in the Tower said, and what each Lord promised to settle upon him, and give him, on that Consideration: And I heard him also promise to bring him on *Monday* following, Instructions how to lessen his Evidence; And on *Monday* Morning, *Mr. Goodwin Wharton*, and my self, did watch, and see the Delivery of the Paper, with those Instructions; and did likewise see *Reading* put it into *Bedloe's* Hand in the

Painted - Chamber, who immediately deliver'd it to me : This Paper was found to contain the Purport of the Evidence to be given against the Lords, and was so order'd, that the whole was only by *Hear-say*, and cou'd no way touch, or effect them. This *Reading* himself could not but *Confess* on his Tryal, it being all in his own Hand-Writing ; Upon which the *Jury* brought him in Guilty, and he was Fin'd a Thousand Pound, adjudged to a Year's Imprisonment, and to be set in the *Pillory* on the *Monday* following, for the space of an Hour in the *Palace-Tard* in *Westminster*. This was thought and allow'd to be a fuller Demonstration of the *Popish Plot* than any that was given before.

Shou'd I have mention'd other particulars, I should have made this Treatise above three times as large as it is. But these late Transactions being almost in Every Person's Memory, a *Particular Account* of them will, I Judge, be far more grateful
and

and pleasing to the Reader to know, than Affairs of a longer Date. I know very well that some Persons will be apt to upbraid me with Acting so disingenuous with King *James*, after I had promised to serve him, and was intrusted by him ; To which, I give this in Answer, That seeing I accepted of none of the Money he proffer'd me, I lay under no manner of Obligation to him, tho' I might very well, and with a good Conscience, have accepted of the Five Thousand Pounds he had so unjustly before Extorted, for a Pardon, and of which there was no parallel Case, in that, or any other Reign, for any King to demand Money himself for his Pardon.

Had not General *Monk*, afterwards Duke of *Albemarle*, kept Correspondence with *Richard Cromwell*, and the Committee of Safety, and made them believe he was intirely in their Interest, till he had got the Army under his own Power, he could never have been able to have brought in King

Charles the II^d. so easily as he did :
 And had not the Protestant Officers
 in *King James* the II^d's. Army, went
 over to the Pr. of *Orange*, with their
 Commissions in their Pockets, but
 had quitted their Commissions before
 his Landing, they could never have
 done the Prince the Service they did,
 in deserting *King James* at *Salisbury*.
 But all the Protestant Officers in his
 Army were then fully sensible that
King James designed to make use of
 them no longer than he cou'd get a
 sufficient number of Popish Officers,
 and that he only made use of them
 as Tools, in the Interval of Time ;
 They also knew, that their *Religion*,
Liberty, and *Property*, all lay then at
 Stake ; and that themselves, and their
 Posterity would all have been Enslav'd
 to *Popery* and *Arbitrary Power*, if
King James had continued in his
Prevailing Power, and had been able
 to have forc'd back the then Prince
 of *Orange*, after his Landing. There-
 fore these Considerations and Motives
 are

are sufficient to justify the Actions of all such as deserted K. *James* then in his Army, and all others who dealt not so ingeniously by him, seeing in serving the then Prince of *Orange*, they secured thereby their *Religion, Liberty, and Property*. This, I hope, is a sufficient Justification for me, in doing what I did, and especially, seeing it was most apparently to my own private Loss, and for all which, I have met with no Real Reward, or Satisfaction, with which I am fully assur'd, a great many Persons are extreamly well pleased, and rejoyce that my Sufferings, and Services have met with no better a Return : But I believe, and hope, there are no such Persons in the Real Interest and Service of Her Present Majesty and Government, tho' I have suffer'd greatly, in Print, by the Aspersions, and Misrepresentations of Disaffected Persons, both in the Reigns of King *William*, and her Present Majesty, because I've been always Zealous for the *Protestant Religion*, and the Interest of my Country.

Soon

Soon after this False and Scandalous Libel, Term'd, *A Diary of Reports, &c.* was Published, I did design to Print an *Answer* to it, had it not been that for some Reasons I was then prevail'd on to delay the Publication of it until a more convenient Opportunity. But seeing it hath now pleased God, to give Her Majesty, and Her Allies, such Good and Happy Success against the Tyrannical *French King*, I thought it a proper Time to Publish the foregoing Particulars to the World, in my own Vindication, and to discover the particular Management of the aforelaid *Transactions*.

And whereas the *Preface* of the said *Diary*, says thus, *The Reason of our Publishing these Papers, is, that Posterity may see, what pretty Stratagems, what Cunning Devices, what Ways and Means Disaffected Persons can find out, to blacken a Government they have a Mind to overthrow.*

To that Passage, I shall give this Answer, That seeing King *James* had

so plainly demonstrated his Designs
 and Intentions, to Establish **Pro-**
perty, and to introduce an **Arbi-**
trary, and **Despotick Power**, by
 overturning the *Ancient Fundamen-*
tal Laws of the Kingdom : I thought
 it a **Duty** indispensibly incumbent
 on every **Honest Protestant**, to use what
Stratagems, what **Ways**, and **Means**
 he could, in order thereby to preserve
 the *Protestant Religion*, and *Interest*, the
Ancient Good Laws of the Kingdom ;
 and to secure the *Liberty* and *Proper-*
ty of the Nation to Posterity: And
 therefore it ought by such to be E-
 steemed an Obligation, and not a
 Crime, to blacken such an **Arbitra-**
ry Government, by calling it by it's
 True Name, Exposing it, in it's Real
 Deformity, and distinguishing it by
 it's proper Qualities, with a Sincere
 Resolution thereby, to Rectify the then
 Constitution, and restore it to it's Pri-
 mitive and Happy Foundation, in which
 the Meanest Person may have Right and
 Justice done him against the Greatest.
 Whilst the Judges, by the *Ancient*
 Known

Known Laws of the Land, enjoy their Commissions, *quam diu se bene gesserint*, as they ought to do; and do distribute *Justice* and *Mercy* according to these *Laws*, and their own *Consciences*, without any fear of displeasing their Prince, or any Courtier; or incurring a Forfeiture for not making his Humour, or Interest, the Rule of their Judgment. But King *James's* *durante bene placito* Judges, were such Tools, and Mercenary Creatures, as feared the Displeasure, or Frowns of any Popish Favourite. By which means, the good and wholesome Laws, as then administred, or dispented by them, became a down-right Snare and Oppression, instead of a Preservation and Protection to the People.

So that the Overturning such a Government, was no small Happiness to these Kingdoms: And Her Present Majesty, *Great-Britain*, and *Ireland*, do now enjoy the Good and Happy Effects thereof. And every Honest Protestant that is well affect-
ed

ed to Her Majesty, cannot but own the Truth hereof : And must therefore, with me, Rejoyce, that we breath in a free Air, under the Happy Influences of the *Present Establishment*, as the Fruits and Result of those Stratagems, so much condemned by that Obscure Author, and too many more of his *Kidney* ; who are undeservedly Protected by the Unparallel'd Clemency of a Government, which they wou'd gladly Subvert, for no other Reason, that I know of, but because they are permitted to live quietly under it.

'Tis a General saying, That the Race is not given to the Swift, nor the Battle to the Strong ; so that there is an Absolute Necessity, oftentimes, of using Stratagems, and Cunning Devices, to accomplish, even Good Designs, and Intensions : And 'tis very well known, that a Good General, or a Great Polititian, do not

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spring up in a few Nights, like a Mushroom, or a Sparagras ; There must be Time, and Experience, as well as Knowledge, Parts, Care and Diligence, to make either. A Good Soldier doth not, consequently, make a Good General, nor a Good Scholar an Exquisite Polititian, there must be a great many Concomitant Ingredients to make either.

That Person's Head that is well turned, and hath a Genius fitted to make a Good Divine, or a Good Lawyer, may not be Qualified for a Polititian, or have a Head, and Heart, to make a Good General : For as Persons differ in their Faces, and Constitutions, so they are altogether as unlike in their Minds, Inclinations, and Tempers. And I shall herein mention one particular of a certain Person that presumed to concern himself in *Politicks*, after *K. William's* Coming to the Crown, though his Designs, and Intensions, were good, in what he proposed to *King William* ; yet being never Vers'd
in

in *State-Affairs*, but being a perfect Novice therein, his Undertaking and Advice to *King William*, proved not only very fatal to himself, but greatly prejudicial to *King William's* Success in *Ireland*, afterwards; though the said Gentleman was very well Bred, and extremely well Accomplished, otherwise; but he undertook to play at a Game he knew nothing of, and the Success proved accordingly; I mean *Mr. Temple*, Son of the Famous, and Ingenious *Sir William Temple*, who Advised and Prevailed on *King William*, to send over *Colonel Hambilton* into *Ireland*, who gave *King William* all the Promises and Assurances imaginable, to persuade the then *Lord Tyrconnel*, Governor of *Ireland*, to lay down the Sword, and deliver the Government of *Ireland* to *King William*. And this Particular, I can relate of my own Knowledge, being made acquainted with it, when the said Treaty was on Foot; and

Mr. Temple, and my self, Hunting one Day with King William, in New Park, near Sir William Temple's House, and the King being to Dine that Day, after Hunting was over, at Sir William's, Mr. Temple invited me, and several other Gentlemen, to go and Dine at his Father's; I desired to be Excused, because I did not like the Proposal he made the King, and which Affair was to be agreed on, and finished that Day, at Sir William's House, after Dinner: And after a long Discourse with Mr. Temple, that Day, in the Park, as we rid together, walking our Horses soberly, on purpose to talk on that Subject, I told him, That it was perfect Nonsense, for him to think, or imagine, that Colonel *Hambilton*, that was an *Irish-Man* born, and a bigotted *Papist*, would ever serve King William, and the Protestant Interest: But he depended on the said Colonel's Promises and Assurances, and did not doubt of his Performance therein; I told him, That he

he would repent his concerning himself in *Politics*, being a perfect Stranger therein, and so it afterwards appear'd. And when he found the said Colonel deceiv'd King *William*, and acted contrary afterwards in *Ireland*, to his Promises and Engagements to the said King, Mr. Temple then rashly drowned himself, under *London-Bridge*, leaving a Note behind him in the said Boat, to this Effect, That he thought he could do no less, than what he did, seeing his Advice had done the King's Affairs such great Prejudice.

In Justice to my self, and Satisfaction to Posterity, as well as this Present Age, I thought my self under an Obligation to write this *Reply*, which, I hope, the Reader will Judge a sufficient Answer to the *Preface* and *Postscript* of the said Libel, Intituled, *A Diary of Reports, &c.* but as for the *Collection of Stories* contain'd therein, they are for the most part so very
False,

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False, and Frivolous, that I thought
it not deservng an *Answer*.



F I N I S.
